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[Vol. 26.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

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BY THOMAS SMITH.

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CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

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Young Ck. Fayette County. 28-th. JOHN JORDAN Jun. P. M.

NEW GOODS.

Tilford, Scott & Trotter, Have received, and are opening in the house lately occupied by Thos. Wallace Esq. an elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

CONSISTING OF Dry Goods Hard Ware and Cutlery Queens and China Wares Groceries &c. &c.

The whole of which they offer for sale at reduced prices for cash in hand.

July 1st 1812.

They have by the Trunk, Morocco and Kid Shoes.

Also, Bolting Cloths of various numbers. Cotton and Wool Cards.

23 T. S. & T.

CHINA SILKS, &c.—An invoice just received, consisting of the following kind, to wit:— 100 pieces Sarsnet, assorted. Plaid—25 different patterns. 25 do. white, light blue, lilac, slate, olive, brown and purple. 100 do. Canton Crape, black, brown, lead, drab, orange, lilac, salmon, straw, scarlet, pink, yellow and white. 25 do. Black Senshaw. 25 do. Black Silk Waistcoating. 50 do. Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, selected patterns. 200 do. Red, yellow, and green Morocco Skins, large and superior dress.

These goods are probably the best of their kind ever brought to this Country. The patterns generally are the newest and really choice. They are offered to the Store-keepers at a low rate, it being an object to close sales.

Just come to hand, London Particular Madeira Wine, by the quarter cask, as originally imported. Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, 4th proof

by the Barrel, Coffee, Loaf sugar, Teas, &c. &c. for sale by J. P. SCHATZELL.

Store House, corner of Main and Mill Streets. Lexington, June 28, 1812. 27—tf

POETRY.

A PATRIOTIC SONG.

TUNE YANKEE DOODLE.

The tocsin sounds, to arms my boys,
Our ancient foe's for fighting,
'Tis time to quit these wordy wars,
And treat with home-made lightning.

Cuoncs—Saratoga to them all,
Bunker-Hill confound them,
Soon the Canadas shall fall,
When Freedom's Sons surround them.

Tho' British pirates sweep the sea,
Of every neutral nation,
We'll shew them with the greatest ease,
On land we'll keep our station.

Cuoncs—Saratoga, &c.

Would they their floating bulwarks leave,
Where water saves their bacon,
We'd make their wives and sweet-hearts grieve,
Or I am much mistaken.

Cuoncs—Saratoga, &c.

If they've forgot Cornwallis's fate,
Or Burgoyne worse defeated,
We'll shew them either soon or late,
How those poor souls were treated.

Cuoncs—Saratoga, &c.

If Canada they wish to lose,
Then let them war be trying;
They soon will learn from freedom's boys,
Some patent mode of dying.

Cuoncs—Saratoga, &c.

Before we'll suffer British art,
America to sever,
We'll draw the life blood from each heart,
Which beats to freemen's measure.

Cuoncs—Saratoga, &c.

Before we'll from the field retire,
And yield to any nation,
We'll see the universe on fire,
And die in the conflagration.

Cuoncs—Saratoga to them all,
Bunker-Hill confound them,
Soon the Canadas shall fall,
When freedom's sons surround them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter from Mr. Monroe, in answer to Mr. Foster of June concludes the correspondence with the British Minister, communicated to Congress whilst deliberating on the question of War.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, June 8, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of June 1st, with the papers enclosed, relating to several British seamen who are stated to have entered into the naval service of the United States.

Without repeating what I had the honor to state to you in a personal interview respecting the deserter from the *Gleaner*, and the conduct of the armed party from that vessel who pursued him some distance into the country, I shall confine my remarks to your complaint of the detention of British seamen in American vessels, twenty-eight of whom are said to be on board the *Constitution*. Although the fact cannot have been admitted on the evidence produced, because it is contrary to the laws of the U. States, yet it will be enquired into. It is also possible that the seamen so detained, admitting the fact of their detention, may have become legally American citizens, in which case they must be protected as such. The government of the United States can make no distinction between native and naturalized citizens as has been already remarked to you. I repeat also, that your government cannot object to this rule, because a British statute naturalizes, *ipso facto*, all alien seamen who shall have been two years on board a British ship of war, and considers them, equally with natives, within the allegiance, and entitled to the protection of G. Britain.

The principal object of your letter seems to be, to find some analogy between the American practice with respect to seamen and the British practice, and to deduce from the former a justification of the latter. Permit me to note the difference, or rather the contrast between them.

The regulations of the United States prohibit the enlistment of aliens into their vessels of war. No such regulations exist on the side of Great Britain.

Enlistments, by force or impressment, are contrary to the laws of the United States. This mode of procuring crews for public ships is not only practiced by G. Britain within her legal jurisdiction, but is extended to foreign vessels on the high seas, with abuses which aggravate the outrage to the nations to whom the vessels belong.

Most of the states composing our Union have enacted laws providing for the restoration of seamen abandoning the service of merchant vessels, to which they were bound by voluntary engagement. If no provision has been made for the surrender of deserters from public ships, it is because such deserters, although in many instances forced into the service, would be deemed malefactors and punishable as such; and it is not the practice of any country, particularly of G. Britain, to surrender malefactors without a stipulation, which is always reciprocal. In Great Britain, we know from experience, that no provision exists for restoring American seamen to our merchant vessels, even to the fulfillment of their voluntary engagements; and if deserters from American ships of war are ever restored, it is by the courtesy, not the legal duty, or perhaps authority, of British naval commanders, and from the policy of recommending a practice, which, if mutual, must be evidently in favor of the British service, the desertion from it being so common, in comparison with that from the service of the U. S.

You observe that your government has charged you to state, that it will continue to give the most positive orders against the detention of American citizens on Board British ships of

war. If those orders were to prohibit the impressment of seamen from American vessels at sea, the great source of the evil, they would have been a welcome proof of its disposition to do justice and promote a good understanding between the two countries. Nothing short of this can be an adequate remedy; and the U. States are known to be ready to substitute to the practice the most liberal arrangements on the subject. But, suppose the orders to be given as signified, and in the latitude and form promising most efficacy, how could they restore that portion of the thousands of our citizens who have been impressed or passed into ships stationed or cruising in remote parts of the Globe? But it is signified only that your government will continue to give orders against the detention of American citizens on board British ships of war. It follows that they are to be detained as heretofore, until formal proof can be produced to the British admiralty, in each particular instance, that the seaman is a native citizen of the U. S. the difficulty and delay in doing which are too obvious to need explanation. Nor is this the only cause of complaint. When such proof has been produced to the British admiralty, a direct refusal is made to the discharge of the seaman, if he has resided in Great Britain, shall have married there, or shall have accepted the bounty given to seamen voluntarily entering the service, although for the most part of the American seamen, after having been forced into the service, have accepted the bounty either to relieve their wants, or otherwise to alleviate their condition. I omit other causes of detention which might be mentioned. Add to the whole that it is not sufficient to prove, that the seamen taken from American vessels are not subjects of G. Britain, nor the subjects of her enemy. It has been the invariable practice of the British cruisers to include in their impressments from American vessels the citizens and subjects of every neutral nation, even where it was known that they were such; and no instance, it is believed, can be given of success of an application for the restoration of such neutral aliens to the service of the U. States.

These observations cannot fail, as I presume, to satisfy you, sir, how little ground your government has for the complaints stated in your letter, and how much the United States have for those they have so long and so strenuously, but at the same time so ineffectually presented, in behalf of the injured mariners.

I have the honor to be, With great respect and consideration, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

JOHN LANGDON.

The following are copies of the letter of the General Republican committee to the venerable John Langdon, announcing the determination of the Republican party to support him as Vice-President, together with the Patriots reply thereto:

To the Hon. John Langdon of N. Hampshire,

We are directed by the general Committee of Correspondence appointed by the Republican Members of Congress, at their meeting held on the 18th May, for the purpose of recommending to their fellow-citizens suitable persons to fill the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States for the term of four years from the third day of March next; to inform you that a large majority of that meeting have recommended you for the office of President of the United States.

This recommendation is the result of a deep conviction, that unanimity, not only in our councils, but in the nation, is indispensable to the success of the measures which the government has adopted, and intends to adopt, for the vindication of the national rights and interests against the lawless aggressions of foreign nations.

In this awful period of arms and calamities, when the whole system of nature appears to be convulsed, the republic has a right to the service of its citizens. When the nation is imperiously called upon to exchange the garments of peace for the habiliments of war, there is a peculiar fitness in your presiding over the deliberations of the Senate of the United States.

Having felt the throes which proceeded our national existence—ministered to the wants and weaknesses of our national infancy—and participated largely in forming our national constitution which is the admiration of the wise and good in other nations, and the object of the most ardent attachment in this; you will, we confidently trust, attend to the call of your countrymen, and by your exertions secure to the remotest posterity the blessings which that constitution faithfully administered is calculated to confer.

We cannot but hope that the motives which influenced your fellow-citizens to require your services at this time, will furnish you with additional inducements to comply with their wishes.

With sentiments of the highest respect, we subscribe ourselves, your fellow-citizens.

(SIGNED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE.)

MR. LANGDON'S ANSWER.

Portsmouth, May 28, 1812.

GENTLEMEN,

By the mail last evening I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 22d inst. which informs me that at a meeting of the Republican Members of Congress I was recommended for the office of Vice-President of the U. States. This mark of attention and confidence shewn me by honorable gentlemen demands my most grateful acknowledgements: I wrote the honorable Mr. Ringgold the day before yesterday, giving some farther reasons why I could not consent to be brought forward as a candidate for Vice-President of the United States, to which I beg leave to add, that I am now 71 years of age,

my faculties blunted, have lived the last forty years of my life in the whirlwind of politics, and am longing for the sweets of retirement. I am therefore under the painful necessity of declining the honorable offer of my friends of being brought forward as a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. My advanced age forbids my undertaking long journe sand rendersome incapable of performing the duties of the important station of Vice-President with any advantage to our beloved country, or honor to myself. To launch again into the ocean of politics at my time of life, appears to me highly improper. I therefore am assured that my honorable friends will forgive me for declining to accept their kind offer.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obliged humble servant,

JOHN LANGDON.

Honorable

JOHN SMILEY, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, CHAS. CUTTS.

CAPITOL, JUNE 22d, 1812.

MR. GALES.

Since my highly revered friend, the victorious and patriotic Langdon, declined being considered a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, I have heard it stated, that the causes of declining were, that he disapproved of the measures of the administration, and that he would not consent to be a candidate with Mr. MADISON. I took the liberty to suggest this to him in a letter of the 6th inst. in reply to which I have received the inclosed, which is at your disposal. JOHN A. HARPER.

Portsmouth, June 15th 1812.

DEAR SIR—Your affecting letter of the 6th inst. I have received. Indeed it is impossible for me to find words to express my feelings, and the obligation I am under to my great and good friends. I am overwhelmed with grief when I reflect, that my advanced time of life only prevented me from complying with their wishes.

I have the most sincere desire to join my friends at this all important moment, to carry into effect every decided measure to support the honor and independence of our country. I have longed to take my old friends by the hand, and to have had an opportunity of paying my personal respects to those honorable gentlemen from the several states, who have been pleased to favor me with their notice, but I am prevented. I should have thought it an honor, and it would have been my highest pleasure to serve my country in any station, while my great and good friend Mr. Madison continued in the Presidency, as I consider him one of our greatest statesmen, an ornament to our country, and above all, the noblest work, an honest man. I think it happy for our country that we have, at this important crisis, such a decided character at the head of our affairs. As our patience is worn out, and we have drank the dregs of the cup of humiliation, if we now act with spirit and decision there is nothing to fear. I pray you, sir, to present my most profound respects to all my friends as they may fall in your way.

I pray you, sir, to accept the homage of my great esteem and respect.

JOHN LANGDON.

Hon. John A. Harper.

A reference to the Proceedings of the last Meeting of Republican Members of Congress at the Capitol will shew that ten other Republicans have given their votes in favor of JAMES MADISON, as the Republican candidate for the Presidency at the ensuing election, making in the whole 92 who have so voted; a larger number of voices we believe, than has ever been united in the recommendation of a candidate for the Presidency; and if need be, we have no doubt that at least half of the few Republican Members who have not so voted will take an opportunity of expressing their wishes for the success of the Republican Ticket, on which the names, so dear to freemen, of MADISON and GERRY are enrolled. Nat. Int.

At a caucus meeting of the Legislature of Maryland, attended by his Excellency Governor Bowie, and 47 republican members, the following resolution was offered and adopted:—

Resolved, That we have the highest opinion of the integrity, patriotism, and ability of JAMES MADISON, of the state of Virginia, and ELKANAH GERRY, of the state of Massachusetts, and that we do in our private and individual capacity earnestly recommend to the support of the people of Maryland, JAMES MADISON as the next President, and ELKANAH GERRY as the next Vice-President of the United States.

NOTICE

TO masters, parents and guardians, or either of you, or any other person or persons, are forbidden not to plunder or trespass on the subscriber's plantation, Yabar Green—and if you do, you will be prosecuted as the law direct. Thomas Sprake.

July 6, 1812.

28-3

AN ORATION,

DELIVERED BY

JOSEPH C. BRECKINRIDGE,

AT MAXWELL'S SPRING, NEAR LEXINGTON;

July 4th, 1812.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FELLOW-SOLDIERS,

IN the annals of every people, however rude, are found epochs of national festivity and triumph. The human mind is prone to dwell on the pleasures of success, and seize with avidity the flattering gratulations of ancestral worth. To an enlightened people, enjoying the blessings of liberty and security—tranquilized by the delights of ease and independence—and elevated by a just and noble pride of country, the return of that day which gave them freedom and happiness, must ever be a welcome jubilee, while a spark remains of that magnanimous spirit which made it memorable. On this day therefore, the era of our country's birth, we hail with grateful hearts the continued bounties of indulgent providence—and mingle with the warm emotions of national joy, the fond and animating recollections of our father's glory.

The history of a free people is ever pregnant with memorable events. Untrammelled by the fetters of arbitrary power, the human mind springs with elastic force to the full measure of its strength, and exerts its best faculties in great achievements. Hence it is, that republics have been the most distinguished birth-places of virtue and talents—the scenes most famed for enterprise and glory. But governments, for the most part, originating in force, tyrants have arisen, who trampling on the rights of men, and paralyzing the noblest energies of the soul, have left nothing for the narrative of the historian but a catalogue of wrongs. Look to the regions of the East. There, human nature once shone most perfect. But liberty was buried in the tomb of man's fallen dignity—and Asia, bending to the yoke of despotism, presents nothing but one sad, unvaried picture, of impotence, degradation and woe! The vigor of her youth, is extinguished—The wisdom of her age is degraded and forgotten. The degenerate disciple of the venerable Zoroaster, is scarcely to be distinguished from the lowest of mankind—and the wretched Hindoo, invoking with senseless veneration the spirit of his consecrated Ganges, has almost ceased to be an object of pity. Europe was once the theatre of a multitude of free states. The history of their rise, improvements, and destruction, constitutes the most interesting branch of literary inquiry—and furnishes the richest materials for political disquisition. Their career was short. Their fame immortal. Ingenious youth, prone to sympathize in the calamities of the miserable—and fired with a generous admiration of all that is magnificent—peruses with an aching heart the history of the world's vast crimes—and turning with indignation from the contemplation of Europe's present unhappy subjection, mourns over the extinction of her freedom, and sighs for the days of Solon and Epaminondas. Following the apparent course of that glorious luminar, which in the morning of creation lighted up the abodes of innocence and joy, mankind have met in every region the wrathful genius of ambition, usurping the rights and privileges of nature. But the wearied traveller at last finds rest. Hushed be the murmurs of ten thousand sorrows—for in the tranquil bosom of the West, is opened, to the agitated children of affliction, a boundless asylum of liberty and peace. Under the guardianship of just and equal laws, love of country is the noblest and most virtuous affection of the heart. Who then will condemn the elevated pride, and ardent enthusiasm, which are inspired by a contemplation of the American character? The present is enlivened, and the future controlled by a just application of the past.

At the close of the fifteenth century, Europe had not emerged from rudeness and superstition. Ignorance still reigned in the minds of men—depravity and craft were the characteristics of their rulers. An undistinguishing despotism, established by ecclesiastical violence and fraud, was exercised over the actions and sentiments of the popular mass. In the midst of this intellectual darkness and degradation, arose Christopher Columbus—whose splendid discoveries, roused and employed the genius and enterprise of Europe. The strength of his understanding furnishing him with more correct opinions of the figure and extent of the earth, than were generally entertained in that barbarous age; he conceived it inconsistent with supreme intelligence and goodness, to have consigned so large a portion of its surface to the raging conflicts of an angry ocean. Contemplating the grandeur and extent of the Creator's works, and considering man the noblest of them all—he boldly rejected the narrow sentiments of his contemporaries, and contended for the existence of regions in the West. His mind was capacious—creative—active. His spirit unyielding—his decision inflexible. In spite of the embarrassments of ignorance and power, Columbus gave to the avarice of mankind a new world—and left for posterity an imperishable monument of a world's ingratitude.

Persecution drove the colonists of America to take refuge in her wilds. Flying from the rage of intolerance, they chose rather to live among savage beasts, than endure the domination of savage men. They sought for liberty, and found it in a wilderness. They demanded security, and their valor achieved it. With no protector, save their God, they braved with success, the difficulties and dangers of their exposed condition—and scarcely thought of those whose injustice had made them exiles, they grew up to the size of a nation unaided, unoppressed. It has been said that the brave have no remembrance for injur'ers. True—but the attentive draw wisdom, from the lessons of experience—Actuated by avarice, and a thirst for dominion, Great Britain soon sought her own aggrandizement, in exactions, wrong from the industrious spirit of her colonists. It was affirmed by a weak and tyrannical ministry, that the authority of parliament being supreme over every part of his majesty's dominions, the colonies were subject to its taxation. The indivisibility of the British Empire, and the universality of parliamentary power, were not denied. By consequence, we claimed, as an integral department of the realm, the liberty that is guaranteed by Magna Charta, and the common law of England. But the ministry contended, that the American charters were contracts voluntarily entered into between the sovereign and his subjects, by which the latter exchanged these privileges, for the means of attaining wealth in a distant country. If the colonists exchanged the rights of Englishmen for these charters, justice required that they should be as firmly guaranteed as the constitution itself which was surrendered to obtain them. That parliament can annul the constitution, is an enormity of prerogative which, at least, has never been practised, since the days of Cromwell. To supersede charter, therefore, or impose a tribute which it did not sanction, was an act towards the Americans as outrageously unjust, as was the usurpation of the "Long Parliament," against our English ancestors. If the colonists did not relinquish the rights of native subjects,

except so far as absolute necessity required, they would have preferred their enjoyment—and be it remembered that the English law denies expatriation—on no principle recognised by equitable legislation, could parliament lay a tax which there existed no check to limit. An unjust cause is at length rendered intelligible by the sophistries of argumentation, and the arrogant demands of pride and power, often preclude accommodation, when it is suggested by prudence. Such was the perplexed, and mortifying condition of England—and such the infatuation, which betrayed her into an unnatural and ruinous war.

The political creed of an American was a simple, but rational and manly expression of natural right. "He believed that representation and taxation, were inseparable—that what was his own, was absolutely such—that to deprive him of it without his consent, was unjust and oppressive—that whosoever should attempt it, would attempt an injury—that whosoever should perform it, would commit a robbery." True courage is always calm and patient. The Americans relying on the justice and affection of the mother country, asked with obedient moderation the redress of grievances they were prepared to revenge. In vain they implore the clemency of their sovereign—in vain they sue for the protection of parliament—The ties which bound them to an inexorable parent are burst asunder, and they proclaim forever their independence on a nation, formidable for her power, vindictive in her resentments, and terrible in her vengeance.

In searching for the causes of this eventful declaration, we find them originating, neither in the heat of faction, nor engendered, by the meanness of avarice. Born in a land unweaved by the tyrant's scourge—rocked in the cradle of war—bound to each other by the firm ties of reciprocal favours—and early evincing an ardent desire for glory, from the hardy and adventurous enterprises in which they were engaged by the perils of their situation; our progenitors displayed a dignity of conception, and a boldness of decision, which are the natural indications of heroic virtue. Their fondest hopes were directed to the establishment of national independence. Life, property, and the reputation for honour, all were hazarded in the unequal conflict. It is this magnanimous love of liberty alone, which can amalgamate into one solid confederation, a multitude of free states—animate them in their struggles, and retain them in their confederacy. In patriotism, as in religion, there is an holy enthusiasm, which rises superior to sufferings and death—which scorns alike, the suggestions of interest, and the cowardice of accommodation—which will never succumb to the violence of injustice—which will always be first in deeds of heroism. Our fathers were virtuous—and despised corruption. They were poor—but abhorred the badge of slavery. They were brave—and resolved to be free. Alas! why can I not transfuse into this humble effort, some quality of that ardent and expanding admiration which animates my heart? But an enlightened people fail not to treasure up all the experience of their troubles, and repay the services of those who defend their rights, by a faithful and kind remembrance. Yours is the tribute of gratitude, offered on the shrine of virtue.

The epoch of affliction, is the parent of integrity. The era of collision, is the sabbath of ambition. Rugged was the path of the American heroes—precious the meed which rewarded their success. Superior to the vulgar motives of ordinary fame—they asked the justice only, of mankind. The character of Washington resembled the vast continent which produced him. The native dignity of his mind was elevated as the lofty Andes—its powers forceful and collected as the majestic Mississippi. In peace, gentle and untrifled as his own Potomac—in the hour of his country's danger, resistless as the torrent of Niagara. Among his compatriots in arms, it were ungenerous to discriminate. The plains of their country, immortalized by their deeds, will perpetuate their valor through the changes of empire, until empires themselves shall be sunk in the vortex of devouring time.

But the triumphant termination of the American revolution, closed not the career of a glorious glory. The impoverished bands of a victorious army, are seen, repairing the ravages of agrestic wealth—and the victor of empire "depositing his sword under the laws, he had covered with his shield." The contest was tremendous—the pause was solemn. In that memorable struggle, the energies of intellect, were strained in the effort of magnificent design—and the nerve of action, strung to the highest tension of effective force. Exhausted by the toils of splendid achievement, America sunk on the bosom of repose. But her decent gloiy—serene, and grand—Short was the nation's slumber. Justice, security and faith, invited to inquiry, and claimed the expression of opinion—The sages of the new world convened to legislate for their confiding country. No power impedes their honored labours—No cares intrude amidst their noble studies. All is tranquil as virtue—and dignified as wisdom. The genius of wisdom presides over their counsels—and friendship, literature, and morals, minister to their deliberations. The constitution is formed—union confirmed—and the happiness of millions, made commensurate with their virtue.

In viewing these wondrous revolutions in society, the mind is not less delightfully charmed, by their enchanting novelty, than awfully struck, by their stupendous magnitude. Every thing is strange—impressive—sublime. An empire inspired with one sentiment of virtue, and impelled by one principle of courage, rising to defend the rights of humanity—a continent emancipated—a government of reason—equality, yet subordination—power without abuse—and liberty without licentiousness—Where shall we find in the annals of the world, events of equal interest, and of equal dignity? In vain we wander amidst the rocks and valleys of the Alps—or pause upon the banks of Tiber, and of Thames—The laboured page of ancient story in the high wrought eulogy of Halcyon days, affords no parallel in political virtue. The exile of Aristides, and the murder of Socrates at Athens—The tumults, of the Gracchi, resounding through Forum, strike us with awful presages of those civil discords which shattered the unbalanced fabric of the republic—and engendered those unhalloved principles of disunion, which finally buried Europe beneath the ruins of Imperial Rome. The establishment of independence in these states—and the promulgation of their national and state constitutions—form epochs in the history of human dignity and happiness, resembling the glorious work of creation, and the subsequent effulgence of redemption.

The excellence of our laws is best explained in the blessings they have diffused. These must be known to all—because by all they have been enjoyed. The rapid growth of population—the improvements in agriculture—and the extension of commerce, are unparalleled; and attest with peculiar force, the fostering care of enlightened and faithful magistrates, aided by just and salutary regulations. No narrow sentiment of greedy jealousy, rejects the hand of

offered brotherhood—but philanthropy mourning over the ruins of humanity, expands the portals of freedom's temple, to persecuted man.

Such is the sketch of our origin and growth. The retrospect of troubles, honorably subdued always creates complacency and pride—Viewed as through an inverted telescope, the rough obstacles surmounted, stript of their asperities, reflect a tract of even beauty, and rich perspective.

Enough. Pride has its measure—and fancy its boundary. The joy of triumph is not eternal. Even while you listen to the praises of her valor, and rejoice in the stability of her freedom—the glory of America is driven from Europe, and the groans of her subjugated—expiring sons, unheard amidst the dashings of the Atlantic wave.

The bold, base savage, nature's harshest clod, strides in his wrath over your naked frontier—where the distracted mother, flying with her infant train, from the conflagration of her home, and the carnage of her lov'd, mingles her shrieks with the howlings of the forest, and sinks beneath "the pelting of the pitiless storm."

Without entering the frightful labyrinth of European politics—a short recital of events will fully develop the intentions of the belligerents in relation to this country. At the commencement of the American revolution, France was reeling on the enfeebled basis of a licentious and rotten Monarchy. A Prince had just ascended the throne—young, weak, and indolent—fond of pleasure, full of confidence, and rich in humanity. Pursuing a mode of administration, adopted from his ancestors without investigation—recommended to practice by nothing but custom—and confided to agents destitute of integrity and ability—his government was not less vulnerable to the shafts of rebellion, than obnoxious to the fulminations of philosophy. Receiving, with his crown, an hereditary jealousy and hatred of his rival, he embarked his power in that magnanimous conflict, which rent America from the British empire. A people gifted with a quick perception—susceptible of the warmest sympathies—and driven by the most furious passions, could scarcely have failed, to imbibe the enthusiasm of liberty, and to nourish it, with a most impetuous ardor. A nerveless monarch in an age of discord, must become a martyr to his own benevolence. Such was the fate of the more unfortunate, than guilty Louis. The French people, immersed in political ignorance, and debased by oppression, were incapable of appreciating and enjoying, the rights of equality. Hence they became the dupes, and victims, of the most corrupt, and daring usurpers. In vain did the virtuous, and enlightened remnant, spare to trim the expiring lamp of reason, and nurse the dying genius of religion—strive to mitigate the horrors of the scene, and appease the madness of the populace. Faction after faction, rose upon the ruins of public order—and triumphed over justice, mercy, and truth. Scepticism had numbed the charities of men, and they sacrificed to a blind, exterminating rage, all that is estimable in human nature. Posterity will not believe these deeds of infamy—but posterity will endure the lengthened miseries they inflict. The present military desolation of France, is a necessary consequence of her anarchical infatuation—and the despot who grinds her, a legitimate offspring of the sanguinary tyrants who preceded him. Uniting in his character a strange and colossal assemblage of great, splendid, and relentless qualities. Napoleon is the scourge and wonder of the world. Commencing his lone career during the storms of the revolution, he found himself standing at the head of the republic just at that lucky period, when despairing France in the paroxysms of her fury, had routed half Europe from her confines, and was rushing beyond the limits of her ancient domain. Amidst the convulsions of empires, and the dilapidation of states, still he was seen to "ride on the whirlwind, and direct the storm."

In every station he seemed superior to his fortune—and scarcely had he seated himself on the throne of the Bourbons, until he became the arbiter of Europe.

England alone remained to check his progress towards universal empire. And if she had waged war in the spirit of justice and impartiality, the sympathies of mankind would have cheered her in the struggle. But it is the destiny of nations to precipitate their own destruction, by perpetrating injuries against each other. Among the humiliating reverses which inculcate the retributive chastisement of ruthless ambition—few have impressed a more solemn warning, than those, which distinguish the close of the eighteenth century. We have seen a coalition, formed to dismember a distracted and bleeding state, and directed by the first naval power in the world, terminate in the subjection of the members who had consorted in the infamous, cowardly, design—and give birth to a gigantic hydra, at whose fearful devastations, the mistresses of the sea, quakes behind the rampart of her thousand ships. The war which has so long raged in Europe, as it originated in mutual jealousy and hatred, has been prosecuted by the fell passion of revenge—and is directed to the ultimate destruction of its parties—the extremities of its chances, and the temporary variance of its policy, necessarily induced principles the most odious in argument—the most unjust in practice. The law of nations, acknowledged by acquiescence, consecrated by reason—and confirmed by usage, has been perverted to aid the encroachments of power, and justify the baseness of robbery. Envious of the repose, and irritated by the prosperity of other countries, the belligerents would involve the universe in their quarrels. Regardless of the privileges due to neutrality—their inhumanity has been racked to invent expedients of deception—and dexterously to palliate their vilest aggressions, by the sophistical pretext of retaliatory compulsion. Emboldened by success, and inspired with contempt for our protracted submission, they have dropped even the flimsy covering of duplicity. France, no longer able to harass us on the ocean—under the no less insolent, than perfidious—and dishonest plea of municipal right, seizes our property throughout the ports of her vast empire—and with a most vindictive desolation, commits the hopes of industry to the devouring flames. England, in pursuance of her unrighteous orders—and driven by an impulse whose hectic violence betrays the precursor of some fatal malady—grasps at the commerce, and provokes the resentment of the world, flanking as the second commercial nation, America has been unceasingly exposed to her active arts—and deeply injured by her overwhelming superiority. Our vessels have been captured in every sea—and our strength daily diminished by the impressment of our mariners. We never will receive compensation for our wrongs—until we extort it. We never may expect good faith in their promises while it is their interest to despoil us. The deluded people who confide in national justice, are undone.

But amidst all the injuries and insults which oppress us—amidst all the perils of an impend-

ing war—hope points to success through the bold efforts of united enterprise. A heart of fire, and an arm of steel, can

"Dive into the bottom of the deep, Where fathom-line could never touch the ground, And pluck up drowned honor by the locks."

Our true policy, not less than our remote situation, warns us, to shun alike, the wars, and alliances, of Europe. Blest in our constitution and laws—rich in our soil—invincible in our union—and unprecedented in our improvements, we possess whatever can minister to man's substantial comfort. For all these advantages it behoves us to lift up our hearts in grateful acknowledgements to Heaven. Remember that an immoral people are as unworthy of exalted happiness—as disqualified for rational freedom. Encourage every species of inland trade and navigation. Augment your manufactures—fortify your cities—cultivate the friendship, and secure the commerce of the rising republics of the South. Give a liberal scope to the enterprising courage of your seamen—and never let it be forgotten, that the promptitude of resistance, is the surest measure of redress—that the season of repose, should be the period for preparation. Pursuing a course thus united, equitable and firm—we may confidently look forward, under the aid of divine protection to revolving ages of honor and independence, in our journey to the temple of happiness. Let us, then, regard the present cloud, which lowers on the horizon, as destined to cast but a momentary shade over the field of glory—speedily leaving it, more brilliant, in the rich deeds of patriotism. Let us say to France, you have deceived and plundered us, but we abhor your perfidy, and abandon your intercourse. Though you wield in one hand the destinies of Europe, and smite with the other the Leviathan of the deep—should you attempt to violate our sacred shores, a nation of freemen will shew you their arms, and bid you "come and take them." To England, the magnanimity of forgiveness remembered not the crimes of domestic bloodshed—but new and increased outrages have roused our resentment. You have violated our commercial rights—seized our property—enslaved our citizens—murdered our sons—and turned loose the merciless savage to butcher our women and children. To arrest the perpetration of these disgraceful injuries, we will eradicate, at once, the causes within our reach. Driven from the territories you have abused to iniquity—on all the waters of the great St. Lawrence, you shall not possess even a grave for your armies. The intrepidity of American valor, always distinguished when dangers threaten, shall ride composed on the bosom of your parent, nor shrink from the thunders of your unwilling slaves—We may conclude with this declaration to all nations. We desire amity, and honorable intercourse with our brethren of mankind—but we are resolved to live unshackled, equal, and free. The heroes of Tippecanoe have shewn, that it is sweet to die for our Country.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SECRET JOURNAL.

MONDAY, June 1, 1812.

A confidential message in writing was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, which he delivered in at the Speaker's table.

The House was then cleared of all persons except the Members, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Door keeper, and the doors were closed, and the said message was read.

[Here follows the message of the President as published in the Kentucky Gazette of Tuesday last.]

A motion was then made by Mr. Randolph that the said message be referred to the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

And the question thereon being taken, it was determined in the negative, Yeas 37, Nays 82.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams, Ordered, that the said message be referred to the committee on that part of the President's message which relates to our foreign relations. And then the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

Tuesday, June 2.

The House met, and On motion of Mr. Harper, Adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

Wednesday, June 3.

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee on foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States of the 1st inst. made a report, stating at large the causes and reasons of a war with Great Britain, which being read,

Mr. Quincy moved that the doors be now opened, that the injunction of secrecy on the said message be removed, that the same be promulgated, and that the subsequent proceedings thereupon be had with open doors.

And the question thereupon being taken, It was determined in the negative—Yeas 45—Nays 76.

YEAS.—Messrs. Baker, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Clittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Hawes, Hufty, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Macon, M'Bryde, Milnor, Moseley, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Ridgely, Rodman, Stanford, Stewart, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Williams, Wilson.—46.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Cochran, Cloutier, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinwiddie, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacombe, Lefevre, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Maxwell, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Winn, Wright.—76.

A motion was then made by Mr. Randolph, that the proceedings upon the said message of the President be had and conducted with open doors.

And the question being taken, It was determined in the negative—Yeas 45—Nays 77.

YEAS.—Messrs. Baker, Bartlett, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Clittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Hawes, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Macon, M'Bryde, Milnor, Moseley, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Ridgely, Rodman, Stanford, Stewart, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Williams, Wilson.—45.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Bu-

well, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Cochran, Cloutier, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinwiddie, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacombe, Lefevre, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Maxwell, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Winn, Wright.—77.

The said report was then, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Calhoun, from the same committee, on leave given, presented a bill declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies and the U. States and their territories, which was read the first time.

And opposition being made thereto by Mr. Randolph—

The question was taken in the form prescribed by the rules and orders of the House, to wit "shall the bill be rejected?" And determined in the negative, Yeas 45, Nays 76.

The Yeas and Nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

YEAS.—Messrs. Baker, Bartlett, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Clittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Hufty, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, M'Bryde, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchell, Moseley, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Stanford, Stewart, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wilson.—45.

Those who voted in the negative are:

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Cochran, Cloutier, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinwiddie, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacombe, Lefevre, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Wright.—76.

The said bill was then read the second time and committed to a committee of the whole House to day.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the said bill; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair and Mr. Bassett reported, that the committee had according to order had the said bill under consideration and made some progress therein, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the committee of the whole House have leave to sit again on the said bill. And then the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

Thursday, June 4, 1812.

A motion was made by Mr. Minor, that the doors be now opened.

And the question being taken, It was determined in the negative.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the bill declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies and the United States and her territories; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair and Mr. Bassett reported, that the committee had according to order had the said bill under consideration and made no amendment thereto.

A motion was then made by Mr. Quincy, to amend the said bill by adding thereto a new section, as follows:

"Sec. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, that the act entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," passed the 1st day of May, 1810, and also the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes," passed the 2d day of March, 1811. And also, the act entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States for a limited time," passed the 4th day of April, 1812, be and the same hereby are repealed."

A motion was thereupon made by Mr. Alston, that the bill and the proposed amendment be recommitted to a committee of the whole House.

And the question being taken thereon, It passed in the negative.

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Quincy, And passed in the negative—Yeas 42—Nays 82.

No other amendment being proposed to the bill, the question was taken, that it be engrossed and read a third time; And passed in the affirmative—Yeas 73, Nays 45.

Ordered, That the said bill be read the third time this day.

The said bill was engrossed and read the third time accordingly and the question stated that the same do pass?

Whereupon, A motion was made by Mr. Randolph that the further consideration of the said bill be postponed until the first Monday in October next.

And the question thereon being taken, It was determined in the negative—Yeas 42, Nays 81.

A motion was then made by Mr. Stow, that the further consideration of the said bill be postponed until to-morrow.

And the question thereon being taken, It was determined in the negative—Yeas 48—Nays 78.

A motion was then made by Mr. Goldsborough, that the House do now adjourn.

And the question thereon being taken, It was determined in the negative—Yeas 43—Nays 82.

The question was then taken, that the said bill do pass?

And resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 79—Nays 49.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Carr, Cheves, Cochran, Cloutier, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinwiddie, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacombe, Lefevre, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith,

Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright, &c. Those who voted in the negative are, NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bartlett, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Huffy, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Maxwell, M'Bryde, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchell, Mosely, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Sammons, Stanford, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wilson—49.

Ordered, That the bill be "An Act declaring War between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories."

Mr. Poinexter moved to have inserted on the journal a declaration in the following words: "George Poinexter, delegate from the Mississippi territory, not having a constitutional right to record his suffrage on the Journals of the House, on the important question under consideration, and being penetrated with a firm conviction of the propriety of the measure, asks the indulgence of the House to express his own, and the sense of his constituents, in support of the honorable and dignified attitude, which the government of his country has assumed, in vindication of its rights against the lawless violence and unprecedented usurpations of the government of Great Britain."

The said paper was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Macon and Mr. Findley were appointed a committee to carry the bill entitled "An Act declaring War between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories," to the Senate, and to inform them that the House of Representatives have passed the same in confidence, and request their concurrence therein.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

Friday, June 5.
A motion was made by Mr. Macon, that the declaration of Mr. Poinexter, entered on the confidential Journal of yesterday, be expunged therefrom.

And the motion was negatived—Yeas 44, Nays, 62.

Mr. Stanford moved, that the House proceed to consider the said declaration.

The question being taken, it was determined in the negative.

[The Yeas and Nays on the different questions, correspond throughout; we have therefore omitted the frequent repetition of them—considering those given above, with the vote on the final question, as sufficient. The secret Journal of the Senate, will be published hereafter.]

The Republican Blues commanded by captain Cuthbert, and a part of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, under Lieut. Steele White, having volunteered their services for East-Florida, were embarked at Savannah on the 12th inst. for that destination. They amounted to 100 men.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

We understand, that, in pursuance of the usual etiquette, Mr. Foster, has been informed by the secretary of state, that war has been declared against Great Britain—and that on Friday Mr. Foster demanded his passports, which were sent to him.

We also learn, that the consuls will be allowed to remain six months, if they think proper so to do.

One hundred men from the detached artillery of this city, under the command of majors Bleecker and Swartwout yesterday took charge of the north fort (near Duane st.) with orders to exercise the cannon, &c. for one month.

ISAAC SHELBY.

The following encomium on the character of this patriot of '76, shews in what estimation he is held by disinterested and impartial individuals at a distance. The true friends of the country in every part of the union, look to his election with anxiety and solicitude—they know him to be firm, for he was found worthy, in 'times that tried men's souls.' We copy the following from the National Intelligencer, published at Washington City.—Ed. K. Gaz.

In this second great struggle which we are making to re-assert the liberties of our country, it is natural to turn our eyes towards those few remaining patriots who conducted or assisted us through the first. Not many of them, it is true, in consequence of their age and infirmities, can do more than to encourage, animate and counsel the generations who have sprang around them, and on whom has devolved the vindication of a nation's rights. There are, however, some few upon whom their country has still higher claims—who are yet able to guide our armies, or to bring their wisdom, their experience and their virtue into our councils. In looking around, the Hero of King's Mountain—he, who, aided by the brave Sevier and Campbell, achieved that memorable and brilliant exploit—the first chief magistrate of the first new state received into the Union—irresistibly attracts our observation. A distinguished American statesman, speaking of the eminent characters of our country, pronounced ISAAC SHELBY worthy of the Presidency of the U. S. We would not wish to be understood as interfering in distant local elections. But (without being at all acquainted with or depreciating the merits of other candidates) we cannot forbear to express the pleasure we have derived from the prospect of a gentleman, who combines with an excellent understanding, sound judgment, promptitude of decision, & firmness of resolution, military experience being called to the highest executive office of Kentucky. In the progress of the war, serious demands will probably be made upon the patriotism of that state to expel the enemy from Canada, to terminate the war waged by his Savage ally, and possibly to repel attacks upon New-Orleans. In such a crisis, we feel a pleasure in seeing this surviving patriot of the revolution step forward to serve his country.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world:
"News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, JULY 14, 1812.

PREMATURE REJOICING.

When the account of a Naval Victory, won by Commodore Rogers, was received on Friday last, a numerous collection of the citizens met together, in order to express satisfaction for the event—After hearing an appropriate address and prayer from the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, and witnessing the firing of Artillery, &c. a procession was formed, which marched with music through the streets—each individual displayed in his hat a laurel branch in token of joy and triumph. This scene was followed by a most splendid illumination at night—every window displayed a brilliant row of lights—some arranged with much taste and elegance, representing appropriate mottoes, emblematic devices, &c. &c. The streets were crowded till a late hour by ladies and gentlemen, viewing the beauty of the scene.

After this grand parade, rejoicing and illumination, in honor of the victory, it is really mortifying to be compelled to publish a contradiction of the account—but painful as it may be, such is the fact—the following letter was received by yesterday's mail from Washington City:

"By the last mail I wrote to you that the Belvidere, a British frigate, had been captured by Com. Rogers, in the President. At the time I wrote, the fact was not doubted. The individual, who personated an express, bearing the intelligence to the Navy Department, had been spoken to by several gentlemen, to all of whom he gave uniformly the same circumstantial account. It has been rung through all the papers and was credited by all. It turns out to be a fabrication. No such express has arrived. No such capture has taken place, or if it has it remains to be confirmed here. If the information I gave has been published, you will be good enough to have it corrected. We are daily expecting to hear of the squadron under Rogers's command, but as yet have received nothing that can be relied upon about it."

July 4.

CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR.
ISAAC SHELBY,
GABRIEL SLAUGHTER.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
JOHN BRADFORD,
WM. HICKMAN,
YOUNG EWING,
JAMES CRUTCHER.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY—FAYETTE.
JOS. H. HAWKINS,
DAVID TODD,
JESSE BLEDSOE,
JNO. C. RICHARDSON,
GEO. TROTTER, JUN.
BEN. GRAVES.

TO THE CITIZENS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS—
In offering myself for your suffrages as a candidate to represent you in the next Assembly, my wish was to serve my countrymen and country, rather than myself. Believing, however, I might innocently be the means of dividing the republican interest, which it is my sincere wish to promote and unite, I think it proper to decline.
ROBERT S. RUSSELL.
July 13th, 1812.

It was incorrectly stated in the Kentucky Gazette, that Mr. Pope's Effigy was burnt in Winchester and Richmond. In neither of those places, we have been since informed, was this done—but in Mount Sterling, Mr. P's Effigy was shot and burnt, after the citizens were informed of his vote on the war question.

Dr. Joseph Buchanan left this place on Wednesday last for Mr. Neef's school near Philadelphia. As soon as he can make himself master of Pestalozzi's method of education, he will return and open a school in the vicinity of Lexington.

The British Minister has left Washington City for New York, where he intends to embark for England.
Brigadier Gen. Hampton arrived lately at Washington, from which place he set out, on the 28th ult. for his station in the southern department, under the command of Major Gen. Pinckney.

We are pleased to notice that the most active preparations for a rigorous war against Britain, continue to be carried on. Gen. Desha writes to a friend in Kentucky that the returns to the war office, give 20,000 recruits for the new army.

It is probably true, that the notorious AARON BURR has lately returned to the U. States.

The Declaration of War was received in every part of the union with the most evident marks of satisfaction—in many towns, as in Lexington, it was hailed with exultation, rejoicings, and illuminations: but one sentiment is expressed by those who love their country—all appear willing and determined to support the honor of the nation. Republicans and Federalists will unite in defence of their common rights and interests. A spirit of unanimity will undoubtedly pervade all parties—the Tories will be silent, at least. "He that is not now for us, must be against us."

A resolution has passed both houses of Congress for an adjournment to take place on the 6th instant.

A law authorising the President to grant letters of Marque and Reprisal, and to issue commissions to Privateers, has passed both houses of Congress. Several vessels have been fitted out, and are ready for sea, at the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Salem, &c.

A *Danper* to the patriotic feelings of the citizens of this place was felt on Sunday last. It was currently rumoured at Chillicothe a few days ago, that Gen. Hull had received a *check* from the Indians, (headed by British officers) on his march to Detroit—with the loss of 400 men. A gentleman who passed thro Chillicothe on Thursday last, was informed by governor Meigs, that *verbal* intelligence of this nature had been received by him. We are happy to find the rumour unfounded; the "Supporter" of Saturday contradicts it. Yet serious apprehensions for the safety of the Ohio volunteers, under Gen. Hull, still exist.

The whole Western country is deeply interested in the success of this expedition—the Indians cannot be easily subjugated unless we deprive them of the supplies furnished at Malden. Is an army of two thousand sufficient to take this fort? The best generals and oldest warriors in the state doubt it; and with good reason, when 5,000 Savages, better supplied with arms, ammunition, (and every thing else) may be opposed to us. Then why send 2,000 men on so important an enterprise, (badly equipped too) when 10 thousand could have been as easily procured. 5,500 as brave fellows as ever took the field, have offered their services to government in this state—and yet they are not called into service. Are the Kentucky volunteers to rest on their arms, when there is a probability of their brethren from Ohio, being overwhelmed and slaughtered in small detachments, by the Savages and British? If the expedition against Malden fails, a general Indian War will immediately commence—of so strong and powerful a combination, as to be able to cope with the whole disposable force from Kentucky, Ohio, and the territories.

The truth is, one universal sentiment is expressed by the citizens in this section of the union—Whilst Dr. Eustis continues at the head of the War Department, as Director-General of our armies and expeditions, nothing is expected to be done for the protection of the frontier, or for the benefit of the country.

One word more—When are the Kentucky volunteers to be furnished with arms, ammunition, and other munitions of war? Muskets, powder, ball, tents, wagons, &c. should certainly be provided by the proper authority before the hour of active service arrives.

TO COL. SLAUGHTER.

I have heard from unquestionable authority, that you are now using to the prejudice of your opponent, Col. Shelby, a certificate you obtained from Col. Sterling, relative to what passed between Col. Shelby and yourself, as to his offering for governor.

As Mr. Green, whose veracity is as good as any man's in the state, has wrote a letter to Col. Thompson which wholly exonerates Col. Shelby from even the censure of his enemies, as to his having committed himself to you—and which letter is now in print—it is due to the public, it is due to Col. Shelby, it is due to yourself Col. Slaughter, that you should cease to use a paper, which when the whole truth is known, must recoil on yourself for having used it.

Should, however, you deem the use of this paper necessary to your success, the common principles of morality demands of you whenever you use this certificate of Col. Sterling, you should at the same time inform those to whom you use it, that Mr. Green has published a letter which entirely exonerates Col. Shelby from the charge attempted to be fastened on him by this certificate of Col. Sterling. The fairer way would be to shew both the certificate and letter at the same time—and tell the people of the high and honest reputation of Mr. Green, who wrote that letter. Fair play on your part, Col. Slaughter, and a little more moderation on the part of your violent friends, (particularly Humphrey Marshall, and a small band of choice spirits who are now writing against Shelby, not that they love you, but to defame and vilify Shelby) would suit your purposes much better—and better suit the minds of men disposed to do you both justice. I have ventured to give you this brief hint at this time, Col. Slaughter, under the hope it may be sufficient. But unless some check is put to the present means used to defame and vilify that veteran, warrior and statesman, Shelby, whom you well know has justly obtained an honest reputation—you will again hear from

CORN-PLANTER.

FROM THE GLOBE.

Having been solicited by many of my fellow citizens to serve as the next chief magistrate of this state if elected, and having expressed my willingness to do so, in the event of war being declared; and believing that the best interests, perhaps the salvation of this beloved country, is now staked upon the conflict with our old inveterate foe; I deem it my duty to say, that if elected, I will cheerfully serve my country.

In making this declaration, it is due to myself to observe, that I am not induced to this step by any party principles—That I do not consider myself as capable of rendering more services than many others could; nor have I any desire to deprive my country of the services of any other man; but I am induced to it, from a belief that in times of peril and difficulty, it is the duty of every good citizen, to yield

a willing obedience, to serve his country, in any station that may be assigned him by his fellow citizens—and whether placed by them in public life, or suffered to remain a private citizen, my best exertions shall be with my country.

ISAAC SHELBY.

Some of the ancient nations celebrated the victories of their armies in some instances, before they happened; or rather before it was possible for them to have received the information—they were supposed to have acquired a knowledge of the events intuitively, or by divine inspiration. We firmly believe, that at the time of the rejoicing last Friday, a victory had actually taken place.—Who can doubt of the Belvidere or some other British vessel being captured, when they read the following accounts from the late eastern papers? and where is the difference in rejoicing a week sooner? Friday's mail will dissipate all doubt.

Boston, June 27.

Reported Battle.—Captain McGee arrived in town from Providence, informs that Captain Jenks in a brig from the W. Indies, arrived there on Thursday evening, and reports that on Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock, he saw several ships in close action, 5 leagues S. E. Block Island—distance from the ships 10 miles—the smoke so great could not distinguish any thing—firing lasted 2h. 25m.—next morning saw 4 ships standing to the northward, some appeared to have lost their top masts—nearly calm during the night and action.—Patriot.

From the N. Y. Public Advertiser June 29.

A Battle.—By the passengers in a packet which arrived yesterday morning from Rhode-Island, we have received the pleasing intelligence, that a battle took place on Tuesday afternoon, off the Vineyard, between 6 or 8 vessels of war, which lasted 2 1-2 hours;—after which, a frigate with the loss of all three masts, was headed at Newport. R. I. which we have no doubt is the Belvidere; as that vessel with a brig of war, and an American ship perhaps the Gen. Gates, their prize, were off Block Island on Monday.—On Tuesday morning commodore Rogers with his fleet were one hundred E. S. E. from the Hook, bound east under a press of sail. This fact warrants the supposition that they overtook the Belvidere and her consort that afternoon, and from the swiftness of the President we presume the commodore gave battle to the Belvidere, and brig of war, long before the other vessels of his fleet came up; or the enemy could not have sustained the action for ten minutes. It is also stated, that the Argus is supposed to be the vessel charged with towing in the prize.

NAVAL ACTION.

A seaman belonging to the schr. Venus, captain Johnson, arrived in the Delaware, reports, that he spoke Mr. Cook, a pilot, off Nantucket Shoals, on Wednesday evening, who informed him that commodore Rogers had captured the British frigate Belvidere after a severe action, in which the Belvidere had lost between 90 and 100 men. The frigate Preldnt had lost 2 of her masts, the number of killed and wounded on board the President was not stated. They were towing the Belvidere for the first port they could make.

The pilot also informed that he had seen the action.

Our informant further adds, that commodore Decatur with the remainder of the squadron was in pursuit of the Jamaica fleet.—Pol. Register.

NORFOLK, June 26.

The schooner Patriot, J. A. Brown, Master, from Guadaloupe bound to Halifax, with a valuable cargo of sugars, taken by the Revenue Cutter, Jefferson, William Ham, Master, arrived here yesterday.

CHILICOTHE, July 11.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Frankinton, to his Excellency RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, at this place, dated

FRANKLINTON, July 8, 1812.

DEAR SIR—Two or three hours after you left this place, a young man arrived here from Fort McArthur, which place he left on Monday afternoon. He states that he had seen two spies from the army, which, when they left it, had progressed, unmolested, 40 miles beyond the Rapids. The report of an action, is of course, utterly groundless.

The sick at Fort McArthur were all in a state of rapid convalescence. Four only, were unable to perform duty. England (the wounded man) was recovering fast, and would start for Chillicothe on Friday.

SUMMARY SATISFACTION.—Last night between 9 and 10 o'clock, a party of men and boys began with great sangfroid to demolish the printing office of the Federal Republican in this city; and persevered till they accomplished their purpose. The business went on as regularly as if they had contracted to perform the job for pay—it was several hours before their work was finished; and, during the time they were tugging at the timbers of this celebrated edifice, the quiet which prevailed was profound as night, whose stillness was only interrupted by the noise of sledges, axes, hammers, the tinkling of type, the fall of a joist, the crash of roof or floor, and the orders of the party stationed in the roundoff, who now and then cried to those on deck,—"Avast! hauling on that tackle,—that fire hook," &c. then hacked and hewed again. Indeed, it was remarked, that the operation resembled the building of Solomon's temple, as to order and silence, making due allowance for the difference between building up and

pulling down: Solomon's temple was built of hewn stone, prepared before hand; this printing office of wood—therefore, in the former no sound of 'hammer or axe, or any tool of iron' was heard; but, it was necessarily somewhat different in the latter.

But to be serious; this act of violence is not justified by the laws, though it certainly proceeded from a patriotic motive: from an honest indignation at the seditious and anti American publications in the Federal Republican; publications, which put decency to the blush, and civic duty to defiance. Yet the efforts of its conductors were unimportant—they had no influence over honest minds; their effusions gave disgust; therefore this "sack of Troy" was unnecessary—unless it may be said that it is impossible to tolerate certain species of provocation.

The affair was not judiciously managed; hence it cost the party excessive labor—and we regret to state that one man lost his life by a fall from the top of the building.

After the office was levelled to the ground, the party, as we are informed, went in quest of Jacob Wagner (the editor) with the intention of sewing him up in a sheep-skin with some terrapins;† but, he was not forth-coming."

If the parties concerned take the sagest advice we can give them, the one will not tempt honest men to wrath, and these will beware of violent and unlawful redress. Let democrats no farther imitate the demolishers of the "Northern Star" & "Press" in Ireland, Let the laws rule.

* The infamous publication in Saturday's Federal Republican, extracts of which, follows, was the immediate cause of this outrage: "Instead of employing our pen in this dreadful detail, we think it more apposite to delineate the course we are determined to pursue, as long as the war shall last. We mean to represent in as strong colors as we are capable, that it is unnecessary, inexpedient, and entered into from partial, personal, and as we believe, motives bearing upon their front marks of undisguised foreign influence, which cannot be mistaken.

We never will breathe under the dominion direct or derivative of Bonaparte, let it be acknowledged when it may"

† Tarring and feathering is made highly penal, by an existing law of Maryland. Hence, probably, they devised such an outfit for a Canadian expedition.

A High Price in Cash

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

A WOMAN,

UNDER thirty years old who can be well recommended as a cook, washer or either—also for a

Likely Girl,

of from 14 to 20. Enquire of the Printer.
July 14, 1812.

Taken up

BY Edward Church living near Stroud's road 2 and a half miles from Lexington a sorrel mare about 4 years old, supposed to be 13 hands high, has a large face, both hind feet white and off fore foot white: branded on the near shoulder. Appraised to fifteen dollars.
RICHARD HIGGINS.

May 13th 1812.

29-3t

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscribers are informed that all their unsettled accounts, on the first day of next month, will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.

July 8, 1812.

JNO. HART & Co.
29-3t

Building Lots for Sale.

THREE lots on high street opposite Mr. Hull's for sale together or separate, on advantageous terms to the purchaser: the situation is high and beautiful.

LEXINGTON, March 2 1812.

I will give a high price in CASH for a NEGRO WOMAN of good character, accustomed to house work.

JOS. H. HAWKINS.
July 7, 1812.

Wanted,

THREE or four apprentices to learn the machine making business. Also one to the white smith's business; boys from fourteen to seventeen years of age who can come well recommended will be taken on liberal terms by the subscriber living on water street—where can be had on short notice machines for carding and spinning cotton and wool made on the most approved plans.

JOHN MARSH.
Lexington, July 13th 1812.

20-4t

BARBACUE.

ON the last day of July, I will furnish a Republican Barbacue at my house, in proper style. None but home made materials will be used. The charge will be one dollar each.

LITTLETON ESTIS.
7 miles from Lexington.
July 13th, 1812.

29-3t

ATTENTION!

Prepare to Guard.

MR. CIPRIANI, respectfully informs the gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, that he still continues to teach the Sword Exercise, in its various branches. He will attend at their own houses, at the hour which they will appoint.

His terms are six dollars per Quarter, three of which are to be paid in advance: days of tuition, Mondays and Fridays.

Any gentleman who may wish to attend to it, a subscription paper is at Mr. Mentell's, Main-street, Lexington, July 15th, 1812.

29-2t.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR SIX LIKELY

Negro Boys,

FROM the age of sixteen to eighteen. To save fruitless application none need be offered unless well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

11—tf March 9, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

The Subscriber



HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory

TO the corner brick house of Maj. Parker's on Water-street, where he still intends carrying on that business in all its various branches. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of

Philadelphia Leather, and intends keeping a full supply of that kind. WILLIAM BOWLIN.

26th January, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan. WE wish to inform Merchants and Chewers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, and we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers, we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBES & CO.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two or three hundred hogsheads of Tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above business. D. COBBES & CO.

Lexington, June 11, 1811.

KENTUCKY HOTEL.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,

ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay, for a term of years, the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers. Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A Splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

17—tf Lexington, April 17, 1812

Slate Iron Works.

The Bourbon Furnace

IS now in full blast—All orders shall be filled with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to patterns forwarded. Those who wish machinery executed in the neatest manner, will I hope pay the strictest attention to their patterns.

Slate Forge,

Is also in complete operation; where Black-Smiths, Gun-Smiths, &c. &c. can be supplied, upon the shortest notice with

BAR IRON

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Forged to suit their orders. A constant supply of OWINGS'S IRON, and CASTINGS, will be kept at his store, in Lexington, and sold wholesale and retail on moderate terms, to suit purchasers. The subscriber's store is opposite Capt. N. G. S. Hart's, on Main Street.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

December 21, 1811. 2—tf

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING seventy-five acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story BRICK HOUSE, with smoke house, ice house and other useful buildings; two good springs and a pond of stock water; the whole under fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road, two and a half miles from the Lexington court house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into forty-two acres of wood and thirty-three cleared. It is presumed this property from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. A fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Possession may be had if required in two months. The title to this tract is indisputable. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

11—tf March 7.

THE subscriber informs his friends that he has returned to Lexington, where he intends, in co-partnership with JAMES W. BRAND, to pursue his profession of

House Carpenter & Joiner

In all its branches, if liberally encouraged. Place of residence between Mr. Samuel Long's shop and Mr. John W. Hunt's factory, on the opposite side of the street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Atkinson.

MATTHEW KENNEDY.

March 14th, 1812. 12—tf

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his Friends and a generous public, for their past favours, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12—tf

FOR SALE,

The following tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee:

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the west side of Richland creek.

One of 3000 Acres,

Lying on the south side of Tennessee River, opposite to the mouth of Duck River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch of the Tennessee, including a remarkable large Spring, known by the name of

FINDLESTON'S SPRING.

Also—3200 Acres,

Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE PASTURES—12 miles below Nashville on the Cumberland River.

The titles to the above are indisputable.—For terms and further particulars, application to be made to

ANDREW F. PRICE, Lexington, K.

Or ANTHONY FOSTER, Nashville.

Also for sale, several

HOUSES & LOTS,

In the town of Danville, Kentucky, formerly the property of William Thomson. Application to be made to Daniel M'Ilroy, of said town.

March, 1812.

STONE CUTTING.

ROBERT RUSSELL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he has commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington, and solicits a continuance of public favor. The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of

Robert Russell, & Co.

In all its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purposes, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part trade will be received in payment, and the prices made known when the work is bespoke. The old stand is still occupied, situated near the jail, on Limestone street.

4—ly January 17th, 1812.

THE subscriber offers for sale her undivided interest in a tract of 10,000 acres of valuable LAND, lying on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Little Sandy. The survey is in the name of John Harvie, Chs. M. Thruston and Edmund Taylor, the heirs of George Rice, dec. of whom the subscriber is one, and entitled to one equal third part of the tract, her part amounting to 555 1-3 acres. The subscriber is unable to give any other description of the tract than that she has been informed it is very rich and valuable land. She will dispose of her interest at a reduced price for cash or good negroes, and will give a reasonable credit for a part of the price. She is informed that there is no interference in the land, and will make a general warranty deed, as soon as a division takes place, for which a suit is now depending.

Any person wishing to purchase will apply to Richard Roach, at Postlethwait's Inn, Lexington, or the subscriber in Bardstown.

RUTH ROACH.

Bardstown, March 25th, 1812. 17—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Macabee, who is authorised to receive and settle the same—he has also directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9—tf

I WISH TO SELL

A tract of LAND,

WITHIN three miles of Shelbyville, containing TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES—about thirty acres of which are cleared, with some improvements, and an indisputable title.—Or I will exchange it for Land in the neighborhood of Lexington. Apply to Moses Hall of Shelbyville, or to Dr.

JOHN TODD, Lexington.

For Sale.

A LOT of ground on main Cross Street adjoining Lowry and Shaw's Hat Manufactory—50 feet front—also another Lot on Limestone street adjoining Mr. John Springle's. apply to I. & E. WOODRUFF, Agents for the Proprietor.

May 25th, 1812. 22—tf

JOSIAH L. DOWNING

HAS CONSTANTLY FOR HIRE,

Riding Horses, Gigs & Carriages.

Several elegant GELDINGS for sale.—Apply at his stable on Main Cross street, adjoining Stout's carriage shop.

18—tf Lexington, April 24, 1812.

For Sale,

A STRONG, HEALTHY AND LIKELY

Negro Man & Woman.

2—tf Enquire of the Printer.

COMMISSION STORE.

D. BRADFORD

HAS FOR SALE VALUABLE

Law & Miscellaneous Books,

Writing Paper,

WRAPPING PAPER,

Paper Hangings, &c. &c.

Which will be sold very low. Cash will be given for CLEAN WOOL.

Lexington, June 2d, 1812. 23—f

WOOL CARDING

Executed in the most approved manner

AT BRADFORD'S

Cotton & Wool Factory.

On Water street, just below Cross street, Lexington, where the highest price is given in cash or spun cotton, for

WOOL.

Cotton yarn of superior quality, unspun cotton wool carded or uncarded may be had at the above factory on the most moderate terms

June 8, 1812.

Portrait Painting.

J. COOK respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, that he has taken a room for the purpose of prosecuting the above art nearly opposite the post-office, in the house of Mr. Wm. Hart, where a few specimens as respects the style and manner of execution, may be seen.

24 6t

For Sale,

TO THE highest bidder at 12 months credit all the personal estate of Isaac Tinsley deceased at his late dwelling on the road leading from Lexington to the mouth of Hickman, 3 1-2 miles from Lexington. Consisting of Cattle, Horses, and a likely stud horse, household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils, one gold and one silver watch &c. the purchaser giving bond and approved security for all sums over three dollars; sums of that amount and under, cash in hand. The sale will commence on Friday the 15th of July 1812, at 9 o'clock, when due attention will be paid by the administrator.

RANSOM TINSLEY.

27—3t

MASONIC.

THE grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the last Wednesday in August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the day preceding, being the 25th day of the month, a grand funeral procession will be formed at the Hall, and an oration delivered by the Grand Orator at the Presbyterian church, in memory of our departed M. W. Grand Master, Joseph H. Daveiss; to which all the brethren are invited.

By order of the M. W. D. G. M. Daniel Bradford, G. Sec'y.

Lexington, May 27, 1812. 23

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman. Hahn's Worm Destroying Lozenges. This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chills, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT. Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated climates; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumption, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaister,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Waldermard, Menulle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

Auction & Commission Store.

DANIEL BRADFORD

HAS taken the room in the Coffee-House, lately occupied as a Book-Store, by Johnson and Warner, where he has opened an Auction and Commission Store, for the sale of any article deposited with him.

Auction days—Wednesdays and Saturdays, to commence at eight o'clock, A. M.

Lexington, May 12, 1812.

BLANKS

For Sale at his Office.

State of Kentucky.

Jessamine Circuit and County.

JOEL AILES, Complainant, against The Justices of Nicholasville, &c. Defendants.

THIS day came the defendants aforesaid by their attorney, and the complainant not having filed his answer to an answer in chancery in the nature of a cross bill agreeable to law; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said Ailes is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On motion of the defendants it is ordered that unless he doth appear here on the 1st day of our next October term, and file his answer or demurrer to the defendants' said cross bill, that the same shall be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth, according to law.

(A copy.) Teste, 26—Sw. C. M. LESLIE COMBS, D. C. J. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having removed to Lexington from the state of Ohio, will practice law in the courts of Fayette, Jessamine, and Scott—he resides at the house of Thos. Worland—next door below Wm. T. Banton's, and two doors below the jail, where his sign may be seen over the door—he will also draw deeds of conveyance, agreements, contracts &c. and attend to all the business of a Solicitor.

JOHN MONROE.

June 23, 1812. 26—tf

Silver Platers, Silver Smiths & Brass Founders.

I. & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches, at their former stand opposite the Branch Bank, on Main street, Lexington. They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

They have, and intend keeping on hand, a general assortment of

Gold & Silver Ware,

Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c.

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

BRIDLE BITS, STIRRUP IRONS &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting,

Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach

Lace, Fringe & Tassels.

Also, a general assortment of

Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash, ALL KINDS OF

Brass Work for Machinery,

Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

Always on hand.

Wanted immediately, an APPRENTICE to the Brass Founding business. Also, one to the White Smith business. Any person wishing to learn either of the above branches, will be received on very liberal terms.

The highest price in cash will be given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

26—tf June 22d, 1812.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber has reclaimed from the Indians, TWO HORSES, taken in the action with Governor Harrison's troops on the Wabash in November last, of the following description, to wit:—One a bright bay with a bald face, glass eyes, black mane and tail, three white feet, about seven years old, fourteen hands three or four inches high. The other a strawberry roan, black mane and tail, with black feet, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, appraised to forty dollars each. It is presumed these horses went from Kentucky, and that the owners or persons having knowledge of them, reside there. They will be delivered up without any reward, on proving the property in the usual way. Apply at Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, to

JOHN JOHNSTON,

INDIAN AGENT.

June 9, 1812. R. at Ci 26—6t

Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thruston Taylor, where those who may be pleased so favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, will fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.

Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812. 20—tf

M'CALLA, GAINES & Co.—Agents for the proprietor, have on hand a quantity of Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for coughs, colds, consumptions, &c. which they will dispose of at the same prices they are sold for in the eastern states. The good effects of this medicine has been experienced already in this part of the world by all those who have made trial.—By calling at their shop, corner of Market and Short Streets, a number of respectable attestations can be seen.

Lexington, June 12, 181